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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:51:16 ON 08 MAY 2000

=> s skin

L1 619113 SKIN

=> s (soy milk) or (soybean milk)

L2 1814 (SOY MILK) OR (SOYBEAN MILK)

=> s l1 and l2

L3 19 L1 AND L2

=> dup rem

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):13

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L4 17 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-17 ab,bib

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AB This invention relates to methods and compns. for bringing about changes in **skin** pigmentation. More particularly, this invention relates to compds. which affect melanogenesis and can used as depigmenting agents or as agents for darkening **skin** utilizing the PAR-2 pathway. A no. of examples are given, e.g., protease inhibitors effect on pigmentation, protease-activated receptor involved in pigmentation, dos-response relation between protease-activated receptors signaling and melanogenesis, etc. Also depigmenting formulations contg. **soybean milk** or soybean trypsin inhibitor are given.

AN 1999:90521 CAPLUS

DN 130:158271

TI Methods for treating **skin** pigmentation

IN Shapiro, Stanley S.; Niemec, Susan; Kung, John; Seiberg, Miri

PA Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 94 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------|---------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | WO 9904752 | A2 | 19990204 | WO 1998-US9799 | 19980723 |
| | WO 9904752 | A3 | 19990514 | | |
| | W: | AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| | RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| | AU 9887566 | A1 | 19990216 | AU 1998-87566 | 19980723 |
| | BR 9806118 | A | 19990831 | BR 1998-6118 | 19980723 |
| | EP 948308 | A1 | 19991013 | EP 1998-939062 | 19980723 |
| | R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI | | | |
| PRAI | US 1997-53942 | | 19970728 | | |

related appl.
09/110,409
09/361,429

US 1998-80441 980402
US 1998-110409 9980706
WO 1998-US9799 19980723
OS MARPAT 130:158271

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB **Skin** moisturizers showing excellent moisturizing effects contain bifidobacterium-fermented soybean exts. [i.e. soya milk]. A cosmetic contained bifidobacterium-fermented soybean exts. and hyaluronic acid in addn. to other ingredients.

AN 1998:693027 CAPLUS

DN 130:7302

TI **Skin** moisturizers

IN Sone, Toshiro; Ishikawa, Fumiyasu; Ichioka, Minoru; Owaki, Makoto; Yokokura, Teruo

PA Yakult Honsha Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | JP 10287540 | A2 | 19981027 | JP 1997-92337 | 19970410 |

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AB The fried tofu-konjak requiring no toothpick to seal the **skin** comprises a konjak component of glucomannan and/or its decompd. product and a tofu component of **soybean milk** and/or tofu ground, which are gelled together and enclosed with an oil-fried **skin**.

AN 1998:199430 CAPLUS

DN 128:269869

TI Fried tofu-konjak and its manufacture

IN Noguchi, Muneo

PA Noguchi, Muneo, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | JP 10080250 | A2 | 19980331 | JP 1996-260225 | 19960909 |

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AB The present work was aimed at studying simple methods for processing fullfat soybean, and at designing soy-based milk replacers suitable for goat kids. Soybean was roasted at 100degreeC for 10 (HSF10) or 30 (HSF30) min. The residual antitryptic activity and immunoreactive glycinin and beta-conglycinin, respectively, were 40, 17 and 5% for HSF10, and 20, 6 and 3% for HSF30, of those in raw **soybean. Milk** replacers containing 24% CP and 22% fat were prepared. In the control diet, skim milk powder and sweet whey provided 95 and 5% of total protein,

respectively. In the soy-based diets, 45% of total protein was from either

the HSF10 or the HSF30 flour, the remainder being provided by skim milk powder and sweet whey (45 and 10% of total protein, respectively). These diets were given as liquid milk replacers to 20 goat kids (n = 6, 8 and 6 for control, HSF10 and HSF30 treatments, respectively) between 14 and 50 days of age. Nutrient digestibility and N balance were measured twice

over

5 days starting at 26 and 40 days of age. Growth and DM intake were not significantly different between treatments. The digestibility of N was lower for the soy-based diets as compared with the control diet. It did

not change significantly over time for the control and HSF10 diets (average values 0.915 and 0.67, respectively) but it increased significantly from 0.70 to 0.80 for HSF30 between the two measurement periods. Direct **skin** tests carried out with soybean protein extracts after the second measurement period revealed only delayed reactions to HSF10 extracts in the HSF10 group. Roasting fullfat soybean at 100degreeC for 30 min appeared to provide a milk replacer ingredient nutritionally more acceptable for rearing kids than roasting for 10 min.

AN 1998:250920 BIOSIS

DN PREV199800250920

TI Roasted fullfat soybean as an ingredient of milk replacers for goat kids.

AU Ouedraogo, C. L.; Lalles, J. P. (1); Toullec, R.; Grongnet, J. F.

CS (1) Inst. Natl. Rech. Agron., Lab. Jeune Ruminant, 65 rue de Saint-Brieuc,

35042 Rennes Cedex France

SO Small Ruminant Research, (April, 1998) Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 53-59.

ISSN: 0921-4488.

DT Article

LA English

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 1

AB The effect of **soybean milk** protein (SMP) was studied in a 2-stage carcinogenesis expt. on mouse **skin**. Mice were given soybean protein isolate (SPI) diet or SPI diet supplemented with SMP. After 4 wk on the diets, the mice were shaved and a tumor initiator was applied. A tumor promoter was then applied twice a week on the same area of the **skin** throughout the expt. After 20 wk treatment, the percentage of tumor-bearing mice and the vol. of the tumors tended to be lower in the mice on the SMP diet than in those on the SPI diet. The no. of tumors was also significantly lower in the former group than the latter. There was no difference in growth between mice of the SPI and

SMP groups. The results indicate the safety and the anti-carcinogenic effect of SMP in mice.

AN 1994:45343 CAPLUS

DN 120:45343

TI Suppressive effect of **soybean milk** protein on experimentally induced **skin** tumor in mice

AU Limtrakul, Porn Ngarm; Suttajit, Maitree; Semura, Rie; Shimada, Katsumasa;

Yamamoto, Shigeru

CS Fac. Med., Chiang Mai Univ., Chiang Mai, Thailand

SO Life Sci. (1993), 53(21), 1591-6

CODEN: LIFSAX; ISSN: 0024-3205

DT Journal

LA English

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AB Protein-bound fluorescence was examd. for dried foods contg. lipids such as soybean flour, peanut flour, Kori-tofu (dried soybean curd), and Yuba (dried soymilk **skin**) by solid sample fluorescence spectrophotometry. All samples fluoresced, with excitation at 430-440 nm and emission at 500-510 nm; fluorescence intensity increased during storage. The fluorescence was detd. to be from lipid peroxidn. in foods, because it was inhibited by extn. of lipids or addn. of BHT. The fluorescence intensity was pos. correlated to the carbonyl value of extd. lipids. These observations showed that detn. of protein-bound fluorescence is simple and available for evaluating the oxidative deterioration of lipids in dried foods.

AN 1993:232475 CAPLUS

DN 118:232475

TI Evaluation of oxidative deterioration of lipid in dried foods using solid sample fluorescence spectrophotometry

AU Endo, Yasushi; Fujimoto, Kenshiro

CS Fac. Agric., Tohoku Univ., Sendai, 981, Japan

SO Nippon Shokuhin Gakkaishi (1993), 40(3), 180
CODEN: NSKGAX; ISSN: 0029-0394
DT Journal
LA Japanese

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 17 MEDLINE

AB Thirty children with atopic dermatitis were enrolled in our study to evaluate the food specific IgE antibody assay (RAST) and **skin** tests as a screening test for food hypersensitivity. Our results showed that eight food antigens (fish, shrimp, crab, **soybean**, **milk**, egg-white, peanut, wheat) frequently elicited positive hypersensitivity reactions. Twenty-four patients had at least a positive **skin** reaction to one of the foods tested. Of the 240 **skin** tests, 30% (72/240) yield positive reactions. Eighteen patients had at least a positive RAST reaction to one of the foods tested, 20.9% (50/240) yield positive reaction. The agreement between **skin** test and RAST was 79.6%. Crab and shrimp accounted for most frequent positive reaction in both tests. The **skin** tests produced more positive results in **skin** testing than RAST, but gave a higher frequency of false positive results. The diagnosis of food allergy may be suspected from the medical history or by food specific IgE antibodies together with **skin** test as a screening test. Furthermore, the double blind placebo controlled food challenge should be considered as standard for clinical investigations.

AN 94073779 MEDLINE

DN 94073779

TI Comparison of food specific IgE antibody test (RAST) and **skin** tests in children with atopic dermatitis.

AU Tang R B; Chen B S; Wu K G; Hwang B

CS Department of Pediatrics, Veterans General Hospital-Taipei..

SO CHUNG-HUA I HSUEH TSA CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL], (1993 Sep) 52 (3) 161-5.

Journal code: CHQ. ISSN: 0578-1337.

CY TAIWAN: Taiwan, Province of China

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA Chinese

EM 199403

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 17 MEDLINE

AB Sixty Holstein bull calves were randomly assigned to one of three treatment groups following an initial 3-d colostrum feeding period. They were fed either whole cows' milk or ethanol-extracted or hexane-extracted soy flour in milk replacers to 6 wk of age. These products were used to identify possible causative factors associated with adverse responses to soybean in milk replacers. Average weight gains to 6 wk of age were 13.8, 7.3, and 2.8 kg and mortality was 0/20, 4/20, and 9/20 for calves fed milk, ethanol-extracted soy, and hexane-extracted soy, respectively.

Heart rates (beats/min) were increased by the soy flours: 99.1 (ethanol extracted) and 116.3 (hexane extracted) versus 87.6 (milk). There was

also an increased respiratory rate (breaths/min) with 67.6 and 61.1 versus

41.6 for the same treatment groups. Intradermal wheal growths verified an allergic sensitivity to the soybean products. Serum prostaglandin F2

alpha was 22% higher in the serum of calves fed the hexane-extracted **soy milk** replacer than in the serum of calves fed milk. Phenolic compounds in the soybean flour were implicated as possible causative factors in the adverse responses to the **soybean milk** replacers. Ethanol extraction of the soy flour was more effective than hexane extraction in removing phenolic compounds (2.19 vs. 1.00% phenolics).

AN 90308087 MEDLINE

DN 90308087

TI Causes of adverse responses to **soybean milk** replacers

in young calves
AU Gardner R W; Shup M G; Brimhall W; Weber D J
CS Department of Animal Science, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602.
SO JOURNAL OF DAIRY SCIENCE, (1990 May) 73 (5) 1312-7.
Journal code: HWV. ISSN: 0022-0302.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199010

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 17 MEDLINE

AB In 132 children with neurodermitis, we measured specific IgG and IgE antibodies against components of cow's milk, **soy milk**, and egg. In addition we performed epidermal tests by rubbing the nutrients

onto the intact **skin**. The results were compared to the effect of complete omission of milk, egg, and soy during four weeks and with the outcome of subsequent reexposition. We used standardized scales to evaluate the neurodermitis and the **skin** reactions and for the clinical response to the oral challenge. The best prediction for the outcome of the oral challenge was obtained by the epidermal test which

had

to be done with whole milk, **soy milk** and egg white; there was no further advantage in testing egg yolk or soy oil. IgE antibodies followed next in their predictive value. No further precision was gained by the combination of epidermal testing with IgE results, by the measurement of IgE antibodies to the constituents of cow's milk, of IgG antibodies, and of the platelet count during oral challenging. Positive reactions to oral administration after four weeks' omission of allergenic food were relatively frequent in the age group below three years, but rare in school children and adolescents.

AN 91203974 MEDLINE

DN 91203974

TI [Neurodermatitis and food allergy. Clinical relevance of testing procedures].

Neurodermitis und Nahrungsmittelallergie. Klinische Relevanz von Testverfahren.

AU Stiening H; Szczepanski R; von Muhlendahl K E; Kalveram C

CS Kinderhospital Osnabruck, Munster..

SO MONATSSCHRIFT KINDERHEILKUNDE, (1990 Dec) 138 (12) 803-7.

Journal code: NHZ. ISSN: 0026-9298.

CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA German

FS Priority Journals

EM 199107

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AN 1989:231041 BIOSIS

DN BR36:109525

TI APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING A FOODSTUFF SUITABLE FOR **SOYBEAN MILK** PRODUCTION.

AU CHIKARASHI S

CS SAPPORO, JAPAN.

ASSIGNEE: NICHII CO., LTD

PI US 4817516 04 Apr 1989

SO Off. Gaz. U. S. Pat. Trademark Off., Pat., (1989) 1101 (1), 119.

CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent

FS BR; OLD

LA English

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 17 MEDLINE

AB The controversies on the use of **soy milk** as a substitute in cow's milk intolerance prompted us to study: the incidence

of soy sensitivity in a pediatric population (71 children, mean age 5.9 years, 45 boys and 26 girls) with food intolerance, the influence of a prior **soy milk** feeding on soy sensitivity: the relationship between soy, cow's milk and seed allergy. The patients were subdivided in two groups, one of atopic patients (50 subjects, 28 of which

previously fed soy) and the other of non atopic patients (21 subjects, 12 of which previously fed soy). In the atopic group prick and RAST gave positive results to soy in 46% of cases, with no difference between subjects fed soy and not. There was a relationship between any and peanut RAST in 82%; between soy and pea in 70%; between soy and cow's milk in 27%

of cases. **Soy milk** challenge was positive in 10 out of 58 children (6 atopic and 4 non atopic); 4 out of 21 atopic patients with a cow's milk intolerance had a positive **soy milk** challenge: 3 of 10 non atopic patients with cow's milk intolerance were reactive to soy too. 77% of atopic and 90% of non atopic children were responsive both to seeds and soy. It can be concluded that soy sensitivity

is rather rare in patients with food intolerance (17.2% of cases) and is not correlated with cow's milk intolerance while is significantly correlated with seeds allergy; there is no difference between atopic and non atopic subjects and between patients previously fed soy and never fed soy.

AN 88281078 MEDLINE

DN 88281078

TI Soy sensitivity: personal observation on 71 children with food intolerance.

AU Bardare M; Magnolfi C; Zani G

CS Istituto di Clinica Paediatrica, Universit'a di Milano..

SO ALLERGIE ET IMMUNOLOGIE, (1988 Feb) 20 (2) 63-6.

Journal code: AEI. ISSN: 0397-9148.

CY France

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 198811

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AB A yoghurt analogue has been developed using principally dry **soy milk**, whey solids and **skim** milk powder. Calcium sulphate is added in small quantities to decrease soy astringency in the product. Response surface methodology was employed to optimise the **soy milk** content on the basis of sensory evaluation by a 32-member panel. The independent variables were dry **soy milk** (28.79-71.21 g/litre) and calcium sulphate (0.49-1.91 g/litre), each at five levels of variation. The most acceptable product contained 0.104% calcium sulphate, 50.32 g/litre dry **soy milk** and 3.56% protein. Brazilian commercial yoghurts have a protein content of a

similar magnitude. Calcium-induced effects are mentioned in relation to their possible influence on soy astringency.

AN 1988:3677 BIOSIS

DN BA85:3677

TI CALCIUM SULFATE AS ORGANOLEPTIC COADJUVANT IN THE FORMULATION OF SOY-WHEY YOGHURT.

AU PAOLIELO M M B; REDDY K V; SILVA R S F D

CS DEP. TECNOL. ALIMENTOS MED., CENT. CIEN. AGRARIAS, UNIV. ESTADUAL LONDRINA, CAIXA POSTAL 6001, LONDRINA, PARANA, BRAZIL.

SO LEBENSM-WISS TECHNOL, (1987) 20 (3), 155-157.

CODEN: LBWTAP. ISSN: 0023-6438.

FS BA; OLD

LA English

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AB Yuba films successively collected 14 times in Yuba manuf. were analyzed

for free sugars gas chromatog. The first and last (14th) collected films contained 4.2 and 8.03% sucrose [57-50-1], 0.21 and 0.53% raffinose [512-69-6], and 1.97 and 7.17% stachyose [470-55-3], resp.,

on

a dry wt. basis. These sugars were concd. in soymilk by heating Yuba and increased with time from the first to the last collected films.

AN 1987:118428 CAPLUS

DN 106:118428

TI Changes in proximate components of Yuba (soymilk **skin**) during their film production. II. Changes in low molecular weight carbohydrates

in Yuba (soymilk **skin**) during Yuba-film formation

AU Iwane, Atsuko; Yasui, Takeshi; Tsutsumi, Chuichi

CS Morioka Junior Coll. Iwate Prefect., Morioka, 020, Japan

SO Nippon Shokuhin Kogyo Gakkaishi (1986), 33(11), 783-5

CODEN: NSKGAX; ISSN: 0369-5727

DT Journal

LA Japanese

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AB Soaps mild to **skin** having smooth feel contain 0.05-10% powd. **soybean milk**. Thus, a soap contg. 0.5% powd. **soybean milk** was irradiated 6 mo with a 40 W UV lamp and had a smell similar to that of a blank.

AN 1986:20970 CAPLUS

DN 104:20970

TI Toilet soaps

IN Myamoto, Yukiteru; Morikawa, Moriyoshi; Kawachi, Jiro

PA Nisshin Perfumery Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|----|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| PI | JP 60199100 | A2 | 19851008 | JP 1984-55544 | 19840322 |

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AB Four subjects with clinical histories of milk-induced asthma were studied (3 allergic to cow's milk; 1 to **soy milk**). In each instance, **skin** prick tests RAST [radioallergosorbent test] (IgE and IgG4), the basophil histamine release, and serum precipitins, using appropriate milk extracts, were negative. After the ingestion of milk all the subjects developed a reproducible and dose-dependent increase in airflow limitation. Three patients (2 allergic to cow's milk; 1 to **soy milk**) gave a characteristic immediate-type reaction, which was maximal at 30 min after challenge. The 4th individual developed an isolated late-phase response, with maximal airways obstruction 3 h after ingesting milk. In the 3 subjects who gave an early reaction, wheezing was accompanied by an elevation in circulating neutrophil chemotactic activity (NCA). This was not observed in the individual with the isolated late reaction. By Sephacryl S-400 gel-filtration chromatography it was shown that NCA of the early reactions eluted with proteins having an estimated MW of 600,000 daltons. The immediate asthmatic response in peak expiratory flow rate and the elevation in NCA were inhibited by the prior oral administration of either disodium cromoglycate (DSCG) or oral beclomethasone dipropionate (BDP). In contrast, DSCG had no effect on airways obstruction in the subject with the isolated late asthmatic response, although inhibition was achieved by BDP.

AN 1984:199317 BIOSIS

DN BA77:32301

TI NEUTROPHIL CHEMO TACTIC ACTIVITY IN MILK INDUCED ASTHMA.

AU PAPAGEORGIOU N; LEE T H; NAGAKURA T; CROMWELL O; WRAITH D G; KAY A B

CS DEP. ALLERGY AND CLIN. IMMUNOL., CARDIOTHORACIC INST., BROMPTON HOSP.,

SO FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, SW3 6HP U.K.
J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL, (1983) 72 (1), 75-82.
CODEN: JACIBY. ISSN: 0091-6749.
FS BA; OLD
LA English

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AB Seventy-six children aged 5 mo.-15 yr who exhibited a net weal of 3.0 mm or greater to a puncture **skin** test with 1 or more of 14 foods were subjected to double-blind food challenge. Confirmed reactions to double-blind food challenge occurred only with peanut, milk, egg and soybean. Puncture **skin** tests with 1:20 wt/vol concentration of food extracts identified all subjects who exhibited an adverse reaction during the double-blind food challenge. Performance of intradermal **skin** tests did not identify any additional subjects who reacted clinically to double-blind food challenge.

AN 1979:184648 BIOSIS

DN BA67:64648

TI APPRAISAL OF **SKIN** TESTS WITH FOOD EXTRACTS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF FOOD HYPER SENSITIVITY.

AU BOCK S A; LEE W-Y; REMIGLIO L; HOLST A; MAY C D

CS DEP. PEDIATR., NATL. JEW. HOSP. RES. CENT., 3800 E. COLFAX AVE., DENVER, COLO. 80206, USA.

SO CLIN ALLERGY, (1978) 8 (6), 559-564.

CODEN: CLAGBI. ISSN: 0009-9090.

FS BA; OLD

LA English

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AN 1974:135545 BIOSIS

DN BA57:35245

TI THE KOREAN CATTLE.

AU SENN J

SO Z TIERZ ZUECHTUNGSBIOL, (1973) 89 (4), 312-322.

CODEN: ZTZBAS. ISSN: 0044-3581.

FS BA; OLD

LA Unavailable